

Kinetics of the absorption ...

S/189/63/000/001/002/008
D204/D307

found that at 20°C the absorption process was rapid, although not instantaneous, and obeyed the empirical relation ,

$$\frac{t}{\Delta m} = a + bt.$$

In the authors' apparatus $\Delta m = 2.05 \times 10^{-4} \Delta p$ g/mm Hg, where $\Delta p = p(t) - p_0$. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii (Physical Chemistry Department)

SUBMITTED: November 27, 1961

Card 2/2

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.5 Vol.11/3 Gen.Pathology,etc.Mar58

624. PURULENT THROMBOTIC AORTITIS IN THE RAT - Ropne zakrzepowe zapalenie tętnicy głównej u szczura. Przyczynę do odczynowości błony wewnętrznej tętnicy głównej - Rożynkowa D. and Horst A. Zakł. Patol. Ogól. i Dośw. A.M., Poznań - PATOL.POL. 1957, 8/2 (155-159) illus. 5

In the course of investigations on the pathogenesis of arteriosclerosis in the rat, changes were found which were microscopically shown to be fibrinopurulent inflammation of the inner and middle layers of the aorta. Probably these changes arose in consequence of cardiac punctures carried out for investigational purposes. Fibrinopurulent inflammation of the aorta also occurs in man, but appears with a much more marked reaction in the inner layer. The weak reactivity of the intima of the aorta in the rat may be one factor impeding the appearance of experimental arteriosclerosis in these animals.

(XVIII, 5, 6)

ROZYNKOWA, D.; ZAGORSKA, I.

Liver glycogen in mice in experimental hypoproteinemia. Acta physiol. polon. 5 no.4:625-627 1954.

1. Z Zakladu Patologii Ogolnej i Doswiadczalnej Akademii Medycznej w Poznaniu. Kierownik: prof. dr Horst.

(BLOOD PROTEINS, deficiency,

exper., liver glycogen in)

(LIVER, metabolism,

glycogen, in exper. hypoproteinemia)

(GLYCOGEN, metabolism,

liver, in exper. hypoproteinemia)

ROZANTSEV, E.G.; KRINITSKAYA, L.A.; ROZYNOV, B.V.

Thermooxidizing degradation of polypropylene in the presence
of boric acid esters. Plast. massy no.11:46-48 '63.

(MIRA 16:12)

PANCHENKOV, G.M.; MAKAROV, A.V.; ROZYNOV, B.V.

Kinetics of the isotopic exchange of boron between boron tri-
fluoride and its anisole complex. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser. 2: Khim.
15 no.3:7-10 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Boron--Isotopes) (Boron trifluoride) (Anisole)

HLAVATY, Bozena; SZKODZINSKI, Stanislaw; ROZYNSKA, Krystyna; WOJNOWSKA, Bozena

Hydrocortisone therapy of small joints of the hand. Reumatologia
Polska no.3:137-139 '60.

1. Z Ośrodka Reumatologicznego w Sopocie Dyrektor: dr med. Titz-
Kosko, J.

(HYDROCORTISONE ther)
(ARTHRITIS RHEUMATOID ther)
(HAND dis)

MCZYNSKA, H.

Advances in analytical chemistry. K. Gozdzicka and
M. Rozyńska (Zakład Chem. Inst. Leków, Warsaw).
Farm-Polska-10, No. 8, 140-63 (1964).—Discussion.
L. J. Piotrowski.

PK 244

ROZYNSKA, Maria; NASIEROWSKA, Zofia; SUFFCZYNSKI, Janusz; WOJCIK, Zofia

Influence of auxiliary substances present in tablets and dragees
on the precision of the active ingredient determination. Acta
Pol. pharm. 22 no.1:21-29 '65.

1. Z Zakladu Chemii Analitycznej Instytutu Lekow w Warszawie
(Kierownik: doc. mgr. inż. Z. Margasinski).

MYSAKOWSKA, Helena; PIETRON, Eugeniusz; SREDNICKA, Danuta; GRODZKI, Stanislaw;
CYGAN, Edward; ROZYNSKA, Maria; SMAJKIEWICZ, Ludwik

Results of examinations of students 18 months after the conclusion
of chemoprophylaxis. Gruzlica 33 no.7:601-604 J1 '65.

1. Z Katedry Ftizjatrii AM w Lublinie (Kierownik: doc. dr.
H. Mysakowska) i z Akademickiej Poradni Przeciwgruzliczej w
Lublinie (Kierownik: lek. E. Pietron).

NASIEROWSKA, Zofia; ROZYŃSKA, Maria; WOJCIK, Zofia

Colorimetric determination of 4-chlor-3,5-xyleneol.
Chem anal 8 no.4:593-595 '63.

1. Department of Analytical Chemistry, Institute of Drugs,
Warsaw.

ROZYNSKA, Maria; WOJCIK, Zofia

Determination of boron in pharmaceutic preparations by the
colorimetric method. Acta pol. pharm. 28 no.5:377-381 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Chemii I Instytutu Lekow w Warszawie Kierownik:
doc. mgr inz. Z Margasinski.
(BORON chem) (COLORIMETRY)

PARNAS, Jozef; MYSAKOWSKA, Helena; ROZYNSKA, Maria; KAWA, Kazimiera

A case of human pulmonary tuberculosis with the presence of bovine bacilli. Gruzlica 30 no.10:959-964 '62.

1. Z Zakladu Antropozoonoz Instytutu Medycyny Pracy i Higieny Wsi w Lublinie Kierownik: prof. dr med. J. Parnas i z Kliniki Ftizjatrycznej AM w Lublinie Kierownik: doc. dr med. H. Mysakowska.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY) (MYCOBACTERIUM BOVIS)

ROZYREVA, T., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, glav. red.; SMIRNOV, L.N.
kand. geol.-miner. nauk, zam. glav. red.; MASHRYKOV, K.,
akademik, red.; KALUGIN, P.I., akademik, red.; SEMENOVICH,
V.V., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.; GABRIELYANTS, G.A.,
geol.-miner. nauk, red.; SHCHETININA, Yu.M., red.

[Problems of the geology of Turkmenia; materials for the
22nd International Geological Congress] Voprosy geologii
Turkmenii; materialy k XXII Mezhdunarodnomu geologiches-
skomu kongressu. Ashkhabad, Turkmenskoe izd-vo, 1965. 242 p.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Akademiya nauk Turkmenskoy SSR, Ashkhabad. Institut
geologii. 2. AN Turkmenskoy SSR (for Mashrykov, Kalugin).

DIKENSHTeyN, G.Kh.; KUTUZOVA, V.V.; MASHRYKOV, K.K.; BABAYEV, A.G.;
POL'STER, L.A.; YUFEREV, R.F.; SHISHOVA, A.I.; BAREYEV,
R.A.; MAKAROVA, L.N.; MURADOV, K.; PYANOVSKAYA, I.A.;
SEMOV, V.N.; SIROTINA, Ye.A.; TURKINA, I.S.; FEL'DMAN,
S.L.; KHON, A.V.; KUNITSKAYA, T.N.; GOLENKOVA, N.P.;
ROSHINA, V.M.; FARTUKOV, M.M.; SHCHUTSKAYA, Ye.K.;
ALTAYEVA, N.V.; BYKADOROV, V.A.; KOTOVA, M.S.; SMIRNOV,
L.M.; IBRAGIMOV, M.S.; KRAVCHENKO, M.F.; MARKOVA, L.P.;
ROZYYEVA, T.R.; UZAKOV, O.; SLAVIN, P.S.; NIKITINA, Ye.A.;
MILOGRADOVA, M.V.; BARTASHEVICH, O.V.; STAROBINETS, I.S.;
KARIMOV, A.K.

[Splicing of the wires of overhead power transmission lines]
Soedinenie provodov vozduzhnykh linii elektroperedachi. Mo-
skva, Energiia, 1964. 69 p. (Biblioteka elektromontera,
no.132) (MIRA 17:9)

SOV/165-58-6-13/24

AUTHOR: Rozyyeva, T.R.

TITLE: New Information About the Akchagyl Transgression in the Limits of Turkmenistan (Based Upon the Analysis of the Micro-Fauna)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Turkmenskoy SSR, 1958, Nr 6, pp 95-97 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Based upon micro-fauna samples removed during exploratory oil drillings it was established that the Akchagyl deposits extend further eastward than was previously supposed. There are: 1 graph and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR (Geological Institute of AS of the Turkmenian SSR)

SUBMITTED: February 17, 1958

Card 1/1

ROZYIYEVA, T.R.

New data on the Akchagylia transgression in Turkmenistan.
Izv. AN Turk. SSR. no.6:95-97 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Institut geologii AN Turkm. SSR.
(Turkmenistan--Geology, Stratigraphic)

ROZYYEVA, Taty Rozyyevna; MANDEL'SHTAM, M.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotr.,
red.; NASIBOVA, S.G., red. izd-va; FLUTKOVA, S.G., tekhn. red.;
IVONT'YEVA, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Ostracods from Paleogene sediments of Turkmenistan and their
stratigraphic distribution] Ostrakody iz otlozhenii paleogena
Turkmenistana i ikh stratigraficheskoe rasprostranenie.
Ashkhabad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Turkmenskoi SSR, 1962. 138 p.
xxxi tables. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gornorudnyy institut
(for Mandel'shtam).

(Turkmenistan—Ostracoda, Fossil)

ROZYIYEVA, T.R.; UZAKOV, O.

Stratigraphy, facies, and fauna of Lower and Middle Miocene
sediments in the western and central parts of the Kopet-Dag and
the Kopet-Dag trough region. Trudy Inst. geol. AN Turk. SSR 4:
5-48 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Kopet-Dag region--Geology, Stratigraphic)

SMIRNOV, L.N., glav. red.; KHANOV, S., red.; KALUGIN, P.I., red.;
MASHRYKOV, K.K., red.; MAMEDOV, Kh.M., red.; TOPCOV, G.I.,
red.; ROZYIEVA, T.R., red.; MAYGROVA, Yu.M., red.izd-va;
IVONT'YEVA, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Problems of the geology of Turkmenia] Voprosy geologii
Turkmenii. Ashkhabad, Izd-vo AN Turkmenskoi SSR, 1963.
146 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Akademiya nauk Turkmenskoy SSR, Ashkhabad. Institut
geologii.

(Turkmenistan--Geology)

MANDEL'SHTAM, Mikhail Iosifovich; MARKOVA, Leonilla Pavlovna;
ROZYYEVA, Toly Rozyyevna; STEPANAYTYS, Nina Yevgen'yevna;
MAYOROVA, Yu.M., red. izd-va; IVONT'YEVA, G.A., tekhn.red.

[Ostracoda of Pliocene and Post-Pliocene sediments in
Turkmenistan] Ostrakody pliotzenovykh i postpliotzenovykh
otlozhenii Turkmenistana; spravochnik. [By] M.I. Mandel'-
shtam i dr. Ashkhabad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Turkmenskoi SSR,
1962. 287 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Turkmenistan--Ostracoda, Fossil)

ROZZHIVIN, D.M., dotsent; KOREPANOV, G.F. (Perm')

History of the clinic for general surgery of the Perm Medical
Institute (1941-1961). Trudy Perm. gos. med. inst. 43:114-120
'63. (MIRA 17:6)

ROZZHIVIN, D.M.

Remote finding in penetrating wound of the heart.
Vest. khir., Moskva 73 no.6:46 Nov-Dec. 1953. (CML 25:5)

1. Of the Department of General Surgery (Head — N.G. Sosnyakov), Molotov Medical Institute.

ROZZHIVIN, K. V.

Manufacture of UONI-13/16 and UONI-13/56 Electrodes on Heavy-Duty
Electrode Presses. (In Russian.) K.V. Rozzhivin. Autogennoe Selo,
v. 22, Aug. 1951, p. 21-22.

Ways of applying better quality electrode coatings for increasing
production. (26)

Immediate Source Clipping

MR

7

342-T. Manufacture of UONI-13-45
and UONI-13-53 Electrodes on Heavy-
Duty Electrode Presses. (In Russian.)
K. V. Kozhiviy. *Arkhivirov. Delo*, v.
22, Aug. 1981, p. 21-22.
Ways of applying better quality
electrode coatings for increasing pro-
duction. (TS)

6979* Manufacture of UONI-13 45 and UONI-13 55
Electrodes on Heavy-Duty Electrode Presses. (In Russian)
K. A. Bogdanov. *Atomenergizatsiya* 22 Aug 1974, p. 21-22.
Ways of applying better quality electrode coatings for increas-
ing production are discussed.

ASM

242-T. Manufacture of UONI-13/45
and UONI-13/55 Electrodes on Heavy-
Duty Electrode Presses. (In Russian.)
K. V. Rozzhitskiy. *Avtozhennoe Delo*, v.
22, Aug. 1951, p. 21-22.
Ways of applying better quality
electrode coatings for increasing pro-
duction. (T5)

KONDRAT'YEV, B.V., inzh.; ROZZUVAYEV, A.S., inzh.

Technological processes for manufacturing machine parts of compressed wood. Mashinostroenie no.2:87-89 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Khartsyzskiy trubnyy zavod.
(Wood, Compressed) (Woodwork)

RPEOV, I.

30357

Slavnyy yubilyey "Tryekhgorkn." (K 150-lyetnyu kombinata tryekhgornoy
manufaktury im. dzyerzhinskogo). Sov. Zhyenshchina, 1949, No 5,
S. 27-28.

SO: Letopis' No. 34

MAKSHAYEV, P.K., inzh.; KISHCHENKO, A.A., inzh.; KISHCHENKO, V. Ye., inzh.;
RUFIMOVA, V.S., inzh.

Variation in the accelerated development of the horizon $\pm$ on at
the LUGOK open-pit mine. Abstr. math. anal. $\pm$ no. 13:115-122 '61
(MIRA 17:8)

PRILEZHAeva, E. M.

"The life and work of Nikolai Alexandrovich Prilezhaev." Akhrem, A. A.,
Prilezhaeva, E. M. and Meshcheryakov, A. P. (p. 1925)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1951, Vol 21, No 11.

RROKU, Cesh; JORGONI, J.

2 cases of endocardial fibroelastosis. Bul. univ. shtet. Tirane
[Mjek] 3:85-92 '62.

1. Sherbimi i Anatomise Patologjike, Shtepija e Foshnjes -
Tirane Spitali Nr. 1 Tirane.
(ENDOCARDIAL FIBROELASTOSIS)

RROKU, Cesk

Nervous system tumors in the postmortem material of the Pathological Anatomy Department for the years 1957-1962. Bul. univ. shtet. Tirane[Mjek] 1:38-43 '63.

Spitali Nr. 1 Tirane.

(BRAIN NEOPLASMS) (PATHOLOGY) (STATISTICS)

B-II-7

Determination of moisture content of oil seeds by measurement of dielectric constant. V. RABCHIN and N. POLOVINA (Mashob. Shir. Delo, 1980, No. 1, 16—18).—The method gives satisfactory results for sunflower seed and linseed. R. T.

ASH-LLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		3RD AND 4TH ORDERS	
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX Refractometric method of determining oils in seeds and oil cakes by digestion. P. Z. ZAIT-SHENKO and V. P. RASHCHIN (Vses. Nauch.-Issledov. Inst. Shirov, 1936, 31—61).—1 g. of ground seeds is digested with 35 c.c. of H_2SO_4 (d 1.58) and 2 c.c. of isomyl alcohol at 65° for 10—45 min., and centrifuged for 10—15 min. After shaking with 2 c.c. of light petroleum (b.p. 40—60°, n 1.3798) the extract is examined with an Abbé refractometer at 20°. Determinations on sunflower, cotton, hemp, and flax seeds can be made in 0.5—1 hr. with an accuracy of 0.3—0.5%. CH. ASS. (c)			
COMMON ELEMENTS COMMON VARIABLES INDEX			
ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		3RD AND 4TH ORDERS	
COMMON ELEMENTS		COMMON VARIABLES INDEX	

RSHE.SACH
CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis.

E

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 39347.

Author : Rahesach, Roubal.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Separation of Small Amounts of Tin from Tungsten by
the Adsorption of Silica Gel.

Orig Pub: Chem. Listy, 1957, 51, No 5, 884-889.

Abstract: It was established that a quantitative adsorption of tin takes place on silica gel at pH of 6-10 containing 0.2M of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, whereas only less than 40% of tin is being adsorbed from a solution (1 mg of tin per 100 ml) which does not contain ammonium sulfate. The results are not affected by either increasing the speed by which the solution is passed through a silica gel column (diameter of the column is 10 mm, and the height

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis.

E

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 39347.

is 100 mm) up to 20 ml/minute, or by the replacement of ammonium sulfate by sodium sulfate (0.1 to 1.0 M) or by the washing of the column with 600 ml of water. From a solution containing 0.1 mg of tin in 2 liters, 94% of the tin is adsorbed on the silica gel. In the presence of lead, Complexone III is introduced into the solution. To determine tin in tungstic acid, 5g. of the sample is dissolved in 40ml of 1N sodium hydroxide (with heating on a water bath). The undissolved residue is filtered off, washed with hot water, filtered and the filtrate and washings combined. To these combined filtrates is added 10ml of 0.1M of complexone III, the mixture neutralized with dilute sulfuric acid to methyl red, diluted to 200ml with water. To this enough of solid ammonium sulfate is added to obtain

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis.

E

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 39347.

sample is fused with 5g. of sodium peroxide in an iron crucible (nickel crucible is not suitable because the higher oxides of nickel adsorb tin strongly). The melt is leached with water, and after the addition of a few drops of a 3% hydrogen peroxide solution, is brought to boiling. The residue is filtered off and washed with a warm 1% sodium hydroxide solution. The filtrate is diluted with water to a desired volume, and an aliquot containing 1-5mg of tin is used for the analysis described above. The results agree with those obtained by a previously described method (Holtje R., Schlegel H., Z. anorgan. und allgem. Chem., 1937, 231, 97). It is the opinion of the authors that tin is adsorbed on

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445730011-5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis.

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 39347.

silica gel in the form of $\left[X(SnO_2 \cdot H_2O) (ySn(OH)_3) \right]$
and $\left[X(SnO_2 \cdot H_2O) ySn(OH)_5 \right]$.

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
SA A 53 h 3833. Wave Phenomena in Models Using Supersonic Waves. M. Kretschmer and M. Mahovkhan. <i>Tetrah. Phys., U.S.S.R.</i> 4, 11-12, pp. 1004-1010, 1937. In English.—The authors point out that wave phenomena in models may be more conveniently studied by the use of supersonic waves in liquids than by other methods. An arrangement is described in which pictures may be obtained of the propagation of supersonic waves in a liquid filling a transparent vessel of sufficiently large dimensions to contain the models. The optical system is essentially that used by Toepler in the study of waves produced by impulses in air. Numerous photographs are given showing the reflection, diffraction and interference of supersonic waves; reflection from models representing interiors of auditoria is also studied. K. M. C.																																																			
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2532. Wave Phenomena in Models Using Supersonic Waves.
S. Kretschmer and S. Rabeykin. *Tekhn. Phys., U.S.S.R.* 4. 11-12.
pp. 1004-1019, 1937. *In English.*—The authors point out that wave
phenomena in models may be more conveniently studied by the use of
supersonic waves in liquids than by other methods. An arrangement is
described in which pictures may be obtained of the propagation of super-
sonic waves in a liquid filling a transparent vessel of sufficiently large
dimensions to contain the models. The optical system is essentially that
used by Toepler in the study of waves produced by impulses in air.
Numerous photographs are given showing the reflection, diffraction and
interference of supersonic waves; reflection from models representing
interiors of auditoria is also studied.
K. M. C.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RSHEVRIN S. N.									
PROCESSIES AND PROPERTIES INDEX									
BC A-1 Preparations of emulsions and colloidal solutions by ultra-scale waves. S. N. RSHEVRIN and N. P. OLSHOVNIK (Acta Physicochim. U.R.S.S., 1935, 1, 741-744). With a frequency of 4×10^4 Hertz, obtained by means of a quartz-plate oscillator, emulsions of Hg, Sn, Bi, Co, Ag, S, paraffin, and various oils in H_2O have been obtained. Conductivity measurements for the Hg emulsions are recorded. H. J. E.									
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION									
SYMBOLS FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF METALLURGICAL LITERATURE (SEE PAGE 1)									

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																										1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																									
SA 3017. Resonance Absorption of Sound. S. Rechevkin. <i>Techn. Phys., U.S.S.R.</i> 3. 6. pp. 560-576, 1936. <i>In English.</i>—It is shown theoretically that a system of a number of like resonators exerts a double effect on the reverberation of an auditorium in which it exists: on the one hand as if the effective volume were increased at the cost of the stored energy in the resonators, and on the other the loss due to friction, i.e., the absorption of sound is increased. As a result of these two effects reverberation can be lengthened (in the case of slight damping of the resonators) or shortened (in the case of considerable damping). The author realizes both cases experimentally. The possibility of increasing the sound absorption by the use of a resonator system has considerable practical significance since it enables the useful efficiency of the absorber to be raised and so the absorption to be increased in any desired frequency range. J. E. B. B69																																																			
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1779. Absorption of Systems of Resonators. S. N. Rachevkin. <i>Comptes Rendus (Doklady) de l'Acad. des Sciences, U.S.S.R.</i> 18:1, pp. 25-30, 1938. In English.—A sound absorbing construction the absorption of which does not decrease at low frequencies would be of great value in improving the acoustics of rooms and auditoria. The author has described an absorbing construction composed of a large number of resonators, which affords selective absorption at frequencies in the neighbourhood of the resonance frequency [see Abstract 3017 (1938)]. In the theory of the action of this construction it was assumed that each resonator absorbed and radiated sound independently of its neighbours; on this assumption the coefficient of absorption is not very high. In the present paper the absorption of this construction is calculated on different assumptions: it is concluded that complete absorption can easily be obtained at low frequencies, e.g. 100~, using resonators with long necks, the absorption being due solely to friction in the neck, but such resonators would only absorb sound within a narrow range of frequencies; in the case of resonators without necks complete absorption can be obtained at low frequencies over a fairly wide frequency range. K. M. C.																																																			
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4409. Total Reflection of Supersonic Waves. S. I. Kretschmer and S. N. Rachevkin. <i>Comptes Rendus (Doklady) de l'Acad. des Sciences, U.S.S.R.</i> 20. 1. pp. 17-20, 1938. In English.—It is recalled that in the case of total reflection of a sound wave at the boundary of two media, partial penetration of the sound into the second medium takes place. The nature of the waves in the second medium is discussed mathematically and it is concluded that waves travel parallel to the surface of separation, decreasing in amplitude as distance from this surface is increased. The more the angle of incidence exceeds the critical angle the more rapidly the amplitude decreases with penetration into the second medium. Total reflection of supersonic waves at a vaseline oil-salt solution interface is studied experimentally, photographs being shown which confirm the above conclusions. K. M. C.																																																			
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Investigation of the resistance of frictional layers for sound-absorbing systems. RACHOVSKY, S. N., AND TEROSHIYAN, A. T. <i>J. Phys. U.S.S.R.</i>, 4, 1-2, pp. 45-54, 1948. Formulas are derived for calculating the mechanical impedance of finely perforated screens. The resistance of such frictional layers when the dia. of the holes is less than 0.03 cm. is practically independent of the frequency. The calculations have been applied to metallic wire nettings, and a diagram is given of an experimental arrangement for measuring the acoustic impedance by the method of standing waves in a tube, without using standards of resistance or reactance. The resistances of frictional layers of different densities were measured for the frequency range 100 to 2500 c/s., and values of the resistance per cm.² varied from 0.1 to 80 mech. ohm/cm.². The results for nettings and perforated foil are in good agreement with the theoretical calculations.																										A53 h																																																																																																																																	
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RSHEVKIN, S. N.

Moscow State University, Moscow

"Some Results of the Analysis of Singing Voice" paper presented at 2nd International Congress on Acoustics, Cambridge, Mass., 17-23 June 1956.

So: B-100200

RSUMOVIC, Radovan, dr.

A new contribution to the origin of the Ponikve-Stapari and the
Mackat Plateaus. Zbornik rad Geogr inst SAN 72: 129-140 '60.
(EEAT 10:7)

(Serbia—Geomorphology)

RSUMOVIC, Radovan, dr.

Index of karstification of karstic waters and terrains. Hidrograf
god '60 (publ. '61):97-107.

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology - Pathological Anatomy.

S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 5, 1959, 216/6

Author : Khanin, Sh.G., Rsvetkova, G.M.

Inst : Smolensk Medical Institute

Title : Histopathological Changes in the Central Nervous
Systems of Rabbits Infected with Stabilized Dry
Antirabies Vaccine

Orig Pub : Tr. Smolenskogo med. in-ta, 1957, 6, 148-155

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 43 -

COMMON ELEMENTS										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX										COMMON VARIABLES INDEX									
BC										Mechanism of luminescence in liquids under ultrasonic treatment. V. L. LEVSHIN and S. N. RYKOVA (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1937, 18, 399-404). The intensity of the luminescence of H_2O and aq. solutions under the action of ultrasonic vibration decreases with rising temp. and disappears at about 50°. Traces of most salts have little effect, but $NaHCO_3$ causes quenching, as does saturation with CO_2. This is interpreted as confirming that the luminescence is due to formation in the liquid of cavities filled with H_2O vapour, which is excited under the influence of p.d. produced when the liquid is disrupted or the cavities destroyed. The luminescence of hydrazide solutions increases with amplitude of vibration but disappears in very violent vibrations.										A-1									
ASB-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										J. W. S.																			

SIKHARULIDZE, I.A., zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof., otv. red.;
 BERADZE, N.I., dots., otv. red.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, V.N.,
 prof., red.; ABULADZE, V.A., red.; ANTELAVA, D.N., kand.
 med. nauk, red.; BOGOSLOVSKIY, A.I., doktor biol. nauk,
 red.; BUNIN, A.Ya., kand. med. nauk, red.; VILENKINA, A.,
 doktor med. nauk, red.; VISHNEVSKIY, N.A., prof., red.;
 ZARUBIN, G.S., nauchn. sotr., red.; ITSIKSON, L.Ya., kand.
 med. nauk, red.; KRASNOV, M.L., zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof.,
 red.; MACHARASHVILI, P.D., zasl. vrach Gruz. SSR, red.;
 PUCHKOVSKAYA, N.A., prof., red.; RABKIN, Ye.B., prof., red.;
 RSHZHECHITSKAYA, O.V., kand. med. nauk, red.; ROZSLAVTSEV,
 A.V., st. nauchn. sotr., red.; TARTAKOVSKAYA, A.I., kand.
 med. nauk, red.; FRADKIN, M.Ya., prof., red.; KHAYUTIN, S.M.,
 prof., red.; CHERNYAKOVSKIY, G.Ya., kand. med. nauk, red.;
 CHKONIYA, E.A., kand. med. nauk, red.; SHATILOVA, T.A.,
 doktor med. nauk, red.; YAKOVLEV, A.A., nauchn.sotr., red.

[Materials of the Second All-Union Conference of Ophthal-
 mologists] Materialy Vsesoiuznoi konferentsii oftal'molo-
 gov. Tbilisi, Respublikanskoe nauchn. ob-vo oftal'mologov
 Gruz.SSR, 1961. 498 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya oftal'mologov, 2d, Tiflis, 1961.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Arkhangel'skiy).

RSYKA, A., ZVEJSKA, M. SYKALA, M.

Investigation and treatment of sewage from socialist residential areas; p. 293.

VODNI HOSPODARSTVI. Czechoslovakia, No. 7, July 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, Sep 1959
Uncl.

5(4)

SOV/76-32-11-11/32

AUTHORS:

Veyts, I. V., Gurvich, L. V., Rtishcheva, N. P.

TITLE:

Thermodynamic Properties of Magnesium, Calcium, Strontium, Barium and of Their Oxides and Monohydrides in Gaseous State (Termodinamicheskiye svoystva magniya, kal'tsiya, strontsiya, bariya, ikh okislov i monogidridov v gazoobraznom sostoyanii)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 32, Nr 11, pp 2532-2542 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The thermodynamic properties of the substances mentioned in the title were determined according to the methods of static thermodynamics at 293.16; 298.16; 400 (100) and 3500°K. From the data obtained the equilibrium constants of the dissociation of the corresponding diatomic gases in the investigated temperature range were calculated. The values for the

thermodynamic potential $\phi_T^* = - \frac{Z_T^0 - H_0^0}{T}$, the entropy S_T^0 and the change of the enthalpy $H_T^0 - H_0^0$ were determined as well.

Card 1/2

The determination of the thermodynamic functions of the diatomic gases was carried out according to the table method by

SOV/76-32-11-11/32

Thermodynamic Properties of Magnesium, Calcium, Strontium, Barium and of
Their Oxides and Monohydrides in Gaseous State

Gordon and Barnes (Ref 25). In the calculations the values of the ϕ^* potentials for atomic oxygen and hydrogen recommended by the Byuro standartov SSHA (Bureau of Standards USA) were used. The authors thank I. G. Baybuz and V. S. Shmeleva. There are 11 tables and 29 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh, Moskva (Institute of
Mineral Fuel, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: May 4, 1957

Card 2/2

RSTNER, YU. A.

20130 RSTNER, YU. A. Iskhody.i rezul'taty lecheniya raneniy grudi Vsb:
Voprosy grudnoy khirurgii. T.P.M., 1949, s. 102-14

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY, Vol. 27, Moskva, 1949

RSUMOVIC, R.

The Ponikve and Stapani Plateau. p. 1. (Srpska akademija nauka. Geografski institut. ZBORNIK RADOVA. Beograd.) Vol. 47, 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 8, August, 1956.

RTAJ, J.

Rtaj, J. Distribution of gases in liquids by Sinter frit filters, p.6.

SO: Monthly List of the East European Accession, (EEAL), LC. Vol. 4,
no. 10, Oct. 1955. Uncl.

RTBAL'CHENKO, I. S.

Plowing

Strip preparation of soil on turfy sands with the tractor plow P-5-35. Les i step' no. 4, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. Unclassified.

BESSONOV, L.A.; RTEMOVA, T.I., red.; TUPITSYNA, L.A., red.;
FOTIYEV, V.M., red.

[Nonlinear electrical networks] Nelineinye elektricheskie
tsepi. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Petrozavodsk, Vysshaya
shkola, 1964. 429 p. (MIRA 17:8)

RTISHCHEV, I.

Family dines in a restaurant. Sov.profsoiuzy 17 no.12:43 Je '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Predsedatel' rabochkoma Altayskogo zernosovkhoza.
(Altai Territory—Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)

RTISHCHEV, N.

Uchaly fur farmers. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz. 8 no. 5:48-49
My '58. (MIRA 11:5)

(Uchaly District--Fur farming)

L 23641-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EMP(j)/EWA(h)/EWA(l) Pc-Li/Pr-Li/
Pu-Li/PeB GO/JAJ/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5002828

S/0191/65/000/001/0041/0044

AUTHOR: Lou, Yun-sheng; Kuzin, I.A.; Semushin, A.M.; Rtishchev, N.I.

33
32
13

TITLE: Radiation degradation of some ion exchange resins

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 1, 1965, 41-44

TOPIC TAGS: ion exchange resin, radiochemical stability, polyfunctional resin, polycondensation resin, phenol formaldehyde resin, styrene copolymer, divinylbenzene copolymer, ionizing radiation, anion exchange group, intermolecular bond

ABSTRACT: The results of experiments on the radiation stability of certain anion exchange resins and the dependence of this stability on the structure and properties of the exchange ions are presented. Various resin types were saturated with Cl^- , NO_3^- , SO_4^{2-} and OH^- ions, irradiated and analyzed for changes in the basic physical-chemical properties of the resins. A polyfunctional resin of aliphatic structure changed noticeably during irradiation; at a dose of 2×10^8 r, depending on the nature of the exchange ion, this resin sample lost 28-50% of its exchange capacity. A polycondensation type ion exchange resin possessing benzene nuclei in addition to aliphatic chains showed that the aromatic nuclei have a definite effect on the resin's radio-chemical stability. The loss of exchange capacity and changes in other resin properties also depended on the radiation

Card 1/2

L 23641-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5002828

dose and nature of the exchange ion. A phenol-formaldehyde anion exchange resin containing secondary and tertiary ammonium bases and benzene rings showed high radiation stability. Two monofunctional anion exchange resins synthesized on a base of polystyrene and divinylbenzene were also subjected to radiation and were found to have high radiation stability. The most stable resin was an anion exchange resin prepared from a polystyrene-divinylbenzene copolymer. The loss of capacity in this case at a 1.7×10^8 r radiation dose did not exceed 5%. It is seen from the data that the resin's structure has a greater influence on its radiation stability than the nature of the exchange ions. The stability of anion exchange resins to ionizing radiation is determined chiefly by the structure of the polymer framework and the anion exchange groups and by the number and nature of the intermolecular bonds. Orig. art. has: 5 tables and 5 structural formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Cord 2/2

L 23641-65 EWG(j)/WWT(m)/EPF(o)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(j)/EWA(h)/EWA(l) Pc-4/Pr-4/
Pu-4/Peb GO/JAJ/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5002828

S/0191/65/000/001/0041/0044

AUTHOR: Lou, Yun-sheng; Kuzin, I. A.; Semushin, A. M.; Rtishchev, N. I.

TITLE: Radiation degradation of some ion exchange resins

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 1, 1965, 41-44

TOPIC TAGS: ion exchange resin, radiochemical stability, polyfunctional resin, polycondensation resin, phenol formaldehyde resin, styrene copolymer, divinylbenzene copolymer, ionizing radiation, anion exchange group, intermolecular bond

ABSTRACT: The results of experiments on the radiation stability of certain anion exchange resins and the dependence of this stability on the structure and properties of the exchange ions are presented. Various resin types were saturated with Cl^- , NO_3^- , SO_4^{2-} and OH^- ions, irradiated and analyzed for changes in the basic physical-chemical properties of the resins. A polyfunctional resin of aliphatic structure changed noticeably during irradiation; at a dose of 2×10^8 r, depending on the nature of the exchange ion, this resin sample lost 28-50% of its exchange capacity. A polycondensation type ion exchange resin possessing benzene nuclei in addition to aliphatic chains showed that the aromatic nuclei have a definite effect on the resin's radio-chemical stability. The loss of exchange capacity and changes in other resin properties also depended on the radiation

Card 1/2

L 23641-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5002828

15
dose and nature of the exchange ion. A phenol-formaldehyde anion exchange resin containing secondary and tertiary ammonium bases and benzene rings showed high radiation stability. Two monofunctional anion exchange resins synthesized on a base of polystyrene and divinylbenzene were also subjected to radiation and were found to have high radiation stability. The most stable resin was an anion exchange resin prepared from a polystyrene-divinylbenzene copolymer. The loss of capacity in this case at a 1.7×10^8 r radiation dose did not exceed 5%. It is seen from the data that the resin's structure has a greater influence on its radiation stability than the nature of the exchange ions. The stability of anion exchange resins to ionizing radiation is determined chiefly by the structure of the polymer framework and the anion exchange groups and by the number and nature of the intermolecular bonds. Orig. art. has: 5 tables and 5 structural formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 22503-06

ACC NR: AP6012931

SOURCE CODE: UR/0104/65/000/007/0007/0015

AUTHOR: Markin, V. P. (Engineer); Rtishchev, S. P. (Engineer); Yakovlev, G. G. (Engineer) 19
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Results of startup and adjusting operations on the 300 Mw power unit

SOURCE: Elektricheskiye stantsii, no. 7, 1965, 7-15

TOPIC TAGS: power plant component, steam boiler

ABSTRACT: Results are presented from startup and tuning of the 300 Mw power unit at the Pridneprovskiy power plant. All the main equipment as well as the greater part of the supplementary equipment are new models. The article describes the equipment in detail, presents the thermal plan of the unit, then goes on to describe the prestart operations, publication of documents for training of service personnel, checking and installation of equipment, preliminary testing, etc. Chemical cleaning of the equipment removed 7,000 kg of iron oxide from the boilers, etc. Graphs of the temperatures and pressures encountered versus time during the startup operations are presented. The authors recommend that chemical cleaning be accomplished in such equipment with high flow rates, that the steam pipes of the boiler be blown out with externally supplied steam. Flow reversal in individual coils was not fully

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.311.22.004

ACC NR: AP6012931

eliminated. The authors call for further work in this direction. Considerable difficulties were encountered in firing the boiler after short time standing. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 10, 13 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

BK

YUNGMAN, V.S.; GURVICH, L.V.; RTISHCHEVA, N.P.

Thermodynamic properties of gaseous compounds of nitrogen with
hydrogen (NH , NH_2 , and N_2H_4). Trudy GIKKh no.49:20-37 '62.

(MIRA 17:11)

(Mechanical engineering of fulling flet production) Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo legkoi promyshl., 1952. 320 p. (53-15256)

TS1825.G85

CA

20

Apparatus for preheating outside air for rotary cement
kilns and similar furnaces. Y. V. Rutshchey. U.S.S.R.
69,619, Nov. 30, 1947. M. II.

CA

20

Cascading cooler operated in conjunction with cement
and similar furnaces. V. V. Rishchey, U.S.S.R.
69,618, Nov. 30, 1947. M. H.

RTISHCHEVA, I.

USSR/ Chemistry Catalysis

Card : 1/1

Authors : Topchieva, K. V., Ballod, A. P., Patsevich, I. V., and Rtishcheva, I.

Title : Conversion of cyclohexane over aluminum silicate catalysts with various Al_2O_3 and SiO_2 content in conditions eliminating cracking. Selective poisoning with Na ions.

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. Khim. Nauk., 3, 478 - 483, May - June 1954

Abstract : Preliminary results obtained in the study of the catalytic effect of aluminum silicates on skeletal isomerization and polymerization of hydrocarbons, are presented. The kinetics of three simultaneous reactions - polymerization, hydrogen redistribution and isomerization - was investigated in conditions eliminating cracking. It is shown that cyclohexene conversion occurs on active centers of two types. The process of hydrogen redistribution and cyclohexene isomerization are described. The poisoning of the aluminum silicate for H-redistribution and isomerization is explained by the adsorption of Na-ions on the surface of the catalyst. Eighteen references: 17 USSR, 1 USA. Tables, graphs.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, Petroleum Institute and the M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow

Submitted : June 22, 1953

GURVICH, L.V.; KVLIVIDZE, V.A.; RTISHCHEVA, N.P.

Thermodynamic functions of monoatomic and diatomic gases over
a wide temperature range. Part 5. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.1:
219-222 Ja '62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.
(Alkali metals) (Thermodynamics)

DOC ID: A6029776
ACC NR: AP6029776

SOURCE CODE: UR/0294/66/004/004/0507/0512

AUTHOR: Yungman, V. S., Gurvich, L. V., Rtishcheva, N. P. 823

ORG: High Temperature Scientific Research Institute (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vysokikh temperatur)

TITLE: Composition and thermodynamic properties of products of methane combustion with ionizing additives

SOURCE: Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, v. 4, no. 4, 1966, 507-512

TOPIC TAGS: combustion, methane, plasma, combustion product, combustion catalyst, *THERMODYNAMIC PROPERTY, CHEMICAL COMPOSITION*

ABSTRACT: The thermodynamic properties and the equilibrium composition of a low-temperature plasma consisting of the products of methane combustion in air in the presence of an ionizing additive (K_2CO_3) have been calculated on a computer for a wide range of temperatures (1000—4000K) and pressures (0.2—100 atm). The problem of determining the equilibrium composition (partial pressures of mixture components) of a homogeneous chemically reacting plasma of the composition C-H-O-N-K-Ar at constant total pressure in the ideal-gas approximation, amounted to the solution of a system of nonlinear equations. This system included chemical equilibrium-constant

Card 1/2

UDC: 662.613:547.211+546.32

1 16270-56

ACC NR: AP6029776

equations, material-balance equations describing the elemental chemical composition of the plasma, a Dalton's law equation for the constant total pressure, and an equation describing the electrical quasi-neutrality of the plasma. The cores considered were those of the combustion of methane in air of normal composition, in air enriched in oxygen (to 30—40% O_2), and in air enriched in nitrogen (to 81.08% N_2) (a case approximating the combustion of natural gas), with or without K_2CO_3 additive (1% on a K basis), at oxidant excess factors of 0.9, 1, and 1.1 (all concentrations are in vol %). The presence of the species, HO_2 , NH , HNO , HCO , NO_2 , N_2O , O^- , H^- , OH^- , KO , KH , KOH , and $K(OH)_2$, was taken into account. The interesting fact is discussed of a marked change in equilibrium composition on addition of K_2CO_3 . The role of the molecular compounds of K, viz., KO , KH , KOH , and $K(OH)_2$, is analyzed and it is shown that when these compounds are taken into account, the calculated equilibrium composition of the combustion products changes substantially, and the calculated electron concentration is lowered. Orig art. has: 3

[SM]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 28Oct65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 hs

YUNCMAN, V.S.; GURVICH, L.V.; KVLIVIDZE, V.A.; PROZOROVSKIY, Ye.A.;
RTISHCHEVA, N.P. (Moscow)

Thermodynamic functions of mono- and diatomic gases in a wide
temperature range. Part 3: N, N₂ and NO in the ideal state up
to 20000 K. Zhur.fiz.khim. 35 no.10:2182-2189 0 '61.

(MIRA 14:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh.
(Nitrogen) (Nitrogen oxide) (Gas dynamics)

GURVICH, Lev Veniaminovich, kand. khim. nauk; KHACHKURUZOV, Georgiy Akopovich, kand. khim. nauk; MEDVEDEV, Vadim Andreyevich, kand. khim. nauk; VEYTS, Inessa Veniaminovna, kand. khim. nauk; BERGMAN, Georgiy Andreyevich; YUNGMAN, Vladimir Stepanovich; RTISHCHEVA, Nina Petrovna; KURATOVA, Lidiya Fedorovna; YURKOV, Georgiy Nikolayevich; KANE, Amaliya Abramovna; YUDIN, Boris Fedorovich; BROUNSHTEIN, Boris Isidorovich; BAYEYU, Viktor Feodosyevich; KVLIVIDZE, Valeriy Aleksandrovich; PROZOROVSKIY, Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich; VOROB'YEV, Boris Aleksandrovich; GERASIMOV, Ya.I., retsenzeng; SKURATOV, S.M., prof., retsentsent; GLUSHKO, V.P., akad., otv.red.; KHACHKURUZOV, G.A., red.; GUROV, K.P., red. izd-va; LAUT, V.G., tekhn.red.

[Thermodynamic properties of individual substances; reference guide in two volumes] Termodinamicheskie svoistva individual'nykh veshchestv; spravochnik v dvukh tomakh. Izd.2., polnost'iu perer. i rasshirenoe. Pod red. V.P.Glushko (otv. red.) i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR. Vol.1. (Calculation of thermodynamic properties) Vychislenie termodinamicheskikh svoistv. 1962. 1161 p. Vol.2. [Tables of thermodynamic properties] Tablitsy termodinamicheskikh svoistv. 1962. 916 p.

(MIRA 15:10)

(Continued on next card)

L 45637-65 EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWG(m) Pc-l/Pr-l/ps-l/pi-l RPL
 NW/JW/JD 8/0294/65/003/001/0033/0046
 ACCESSION NR: AP5006467 54
 44
 B
 AUTHOR: Gurvich, L. V.; Rtishcheva, N. P.
 TITLE: Analytic representation of tabulated values of thermodynamic properties of gases
 SOURCE: Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, v. 3, no. 1, 1965, 33-46
 TOPIC TAGS: thermodynamic property, ideal gas, entropy, enthalpy, specific heat, thermodynamic potential, analytic approximation
 ABSTRACT: In view of certain difficulties involved in the use of tabulated thermodynamic characteristics of various substances, especially when it comes to interpolation, the authors consider the possibility of representing thermodynamic properties of substances in an ideal-gas state by equations of the type $\Delta \ln T \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n T^n$ which would be convenient for use in electronic computers with limited memory capacity. It is shown that for most gases satisfactory accuracy can be obtained in the temperature ranges 293 - 6000K and 1000 - 20000K using $-2 \leq n \leq +3$. The coefficients of the corresponding equations are calculated for the 355 gases listed in

Card 1/2

L 45637-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006467

a book by one of the authors (Gurvich et al, Termodinamicheskiye svoistva individual'nykh veshchestv [Thermodynamic Properties of Individual Substances], Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962). The results are listed in tables. "In conclusion the authors thank B. A. Vorb'yev and V. S. Yungman for valuable discussion of the questions considered in this paper, and also I. G. Baybuz and V. S. Shmalova for help with the computer calculations." Orig. art. has: 15 formulas, 2 tables, and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vysokikh temperatur (Scientific Research Institute of High Temperatures)

SUBMITTED: 30 May 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: TD, ME

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 007

Card 2/2746

VEYTS, I.V.; GUROVICH, L.V.; RTISHCHEVA, N.P.

Thermodynamic properties of magnesium, calcium, strontium, barium,
and their oxides and monohydrides in the gaseous state. Zhur.fiz.khim.
32 no.11:2532-2542. N '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh, Moskva.
(Alkaline earth compounds--Thermal properties)

24 5300

24814
S/081/61/000/011/005/040
B105/B203

AUTHORS: Yungman, V. S., Gurvich, L. V., Kvlividze, V. A.,
Rtishcheva, N. P.

TITLE: Thermodynamic functions of monoatomic and diatomic gases
in a wide temperature range. IV. N^+ , N_2^+ , and NO^+ in
ideal state up to 20,000° K

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 11, 1961, 40, abstract
115 292 (Sb. tr. Gos. in-ta prikl. khimii, 1960, vyp. 46,
15 - 28)

TEXT: The thermodynamic functions (Φ_T^* , S_T^0 , and $H_T^0 - H_0^0$) of N^+ , N_2^+
and NO^+ in ideal state up to 20,000° K at a pressure of 1 atm were
calculated on an electronic computer. In the values Φ_T^* and S_T^0 at
 $T \leq 10,000^\circ K$, the error does not exceed 0.01 cal/mole/deg, and at
 $T = 20,000^\circ K$ it does not exceed 0.2 cal/mole/deg. The values of the
logarithms of the equilibrium constants for the ionization of N, N_2 , NO
and the dissociation of N_2^+ and NO^+ are given. [Abstracter's note:
Card 1/2

Thermodynamic functions...

Complete translation.]

24814
S/081/61/000/011/005/040
B105/B203

X

Card 2/2

32643

S/076/62/036/001/015/017

B119/B101

11. 4100

AUTHORS: Gurvich, L. V., Kvlividze, V. A., and Rtishcheva, N. P.

TITLE: Thermodynamic functions of monatomic and diatomic gases within a wide temperature interval. V. Alkali metals in the state of an ideal gas up to $10,000^{\circ}\text{K}$

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 36, no. 1, 1962, 219 - 222

TEXT: The thermodynamic functions of gaseous Li, Na, K, Rb, and Cs (Φ_T^* , S_T^o , $H_T^o - H_0^o$) were calculated for temperatures of up to $10,000^{\circ}\text{K}$ by the method of L. V. Gurvich and V. A. Kvlividze (Zh. fiz. khimii, 35, 1672, 1961). When calculating the statistical sums and the figures derived from them, allowance was made for all the electron states of the individual gases, which are related to the transition of the valence electron into a state with the principal quantum number $n \leq n_{\max}$, $n_{\max} = 2.461 \cdot T^{1/6}$. $\log K_p$ was calculated from $\log K_p = 0.21854 [\Phi_T^*(M^+) + \Phi_T^*(e) - \Phi_T^*(M) - \frac{I}{T}]$, where $\Phi_T^*(M)$, $\Phi_T^*(M^+)$, and $\Phi_T^*(e)$ are the values of Φ_T^* of the gaseous alkali metal, Card 1/2

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B119/B101

Thermodynamic functions of...

of its univalent ion, and of the electron gas, respectively; I is the ionization potential of the metal in cal/g-atom. In the sequence Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs, S_T^0 at 298.15°K amounts to 33.1435, 36.7141, 38.2970, 40.6285, 41.9442 and at 10,000°K to 59.2910, 63.5734, 66.8569, 69.3447, 70.8691 cal/g-atom-deg; $H_T^0 - H_0^0$ at 298.15°K amounts to 1481, and at 10,000°K to 115,906, 120,733, 123,644, 122,538, 118,928 cal/g-atom. $\bar{G}_T^*$ at 298.15°K amounts to 28.1753, 31.7459, 33.3288, 35.6603, 36.9760, and at 10,000°K to 47.7004, 51.5001, 54.4925, 57.0909, 58.9763 cal/g-atom-deg. $\log K_p$ at 298.15°K varies from -91.4367 to -66.1187, and at 10,000°K from 0.3467 to 0.5607. There are 1 table and 13 references: 2 Soviet and 11 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: T. Katz, J. Margrave, J. Chem. Phys., 1955, 23, 983; G. Kolsky, R. M. Gilmer, P. W. Gilles, J. Chem. Phys., 1957, 27, 494; Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, Report LA-2110, 1957; D. R. Stull, G. C. Sinke, The Thermodynamic Properties of the Elements, Washington, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh (Institute of Mineral Fuels)

SUBMITTED: April 15, 1961
Card 2/2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

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Gurvich, Lev Veniaminovich, Georgiy Akopovich Khachkuruzov, Vadim Andreyevich Medvedev, Inessa Veniaminovna Veyts, Georgiy Andreyevich Bergman, Vladimir Stepanovich Yungman, Nina Petrovna Rtishcheva, Lidiya Fedorovna Kuratova, Georgiy Nikolayevich Yurkov, Amaliya Abramovna Kane, Boris Fedorovich Yudin, Boris Isidorovich Brounshteyn, Viktor Feodosyevich Baybuz, Valeriy Aleksandrovich Kvlividze, Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich Prozorovskiy, and Boris Aleksandrovich Vorob'yev.

Termodinamicheskiye svoystva individual'nykh veshchestv; spravochnik v dvukh tomakh. tom 1: Vychisleniye termodinamicheskikh svoystv; tom 2: Tablitsy termodinamicheskikh svoystv (Thermodynamic Properties of Individual Substances; Reference Book in Two Volumes. v. 1: Calculation of Thermodynamic Properties; v. 2: Tables of Thermodynamic Properties). 2d ed., rev. and enl. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962. 1161 and 916 p. 4000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh; and Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR

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Thermodynamic Properties (Cont.)

po khimii. Institut prikladnoy khimii.

307/6260 10

Resp. Ed.: V. P. Glushko, Academician, L. V. Gurvich, G. A. Knachkuruzov, I. V. Veyts, and V. A. Medvedev; Ed. of Publishing House: K. P. Gurov; Tech. Ed.: V. G. Laut.

PURPOSE: This reference book may be used in scientific-research and experimental-design work in institutes, design offices, and schools of higher education, as well as for training specialists in chemical thermodynamics and thermal physics.

COVERAGE: Volume 1 of this work deals with methods for calculating thermodynamic properties and with the selection of constants required for the calculations. Volume 2 contains tables of thermodynamic properties (reduced thermodynamic potential, entropy, enthalpy, and the logarithm of the dissociation or ionization constants of equilibrium) compiled where data were lacking on the basis of published and unpublished material from a number of Soviet research institutes. Thermodynamic properties for the ideal gas

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Thermodynamic Properties (Cont.)

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state are presented in table form for 335 gases, 44 liquids, and 45 solids compounded from 33 chemical elements and their isotopes, viz.: H, D, T, He, Li, Be, B, C, N, O, F, Ne, Na, Mg, Al, Si, P, S, Cl, Ar, K, Ca, Br, Kr, Re, Sr, Zr, I, Xe, Cs, Ba, Hg, and Pb. Thermodynamic properties are given for the following 22 gases in the range from room temperature to 20,000°K: H₂, H₂⁺, H₂⁻, O, O⁺, H₂, O₂, O₃, OH, OH⁺, H₂O, N, N⁺, N₂, N₂⁺, NO, NO⁺, C, C⁺, CO, CO⁺, and e⁻; for the 14 least stable gases up to 4000°K; and for the remaining 299 gases up to 6000°K. Virial coefficients for 34 gases are also given up to 6000°K.

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PART I. METHODS OF CALCULATING THE THERMODYNAMIC PROPERTIES OF INDIVIDUAL SUBSTANCES

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L 8550-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m) ASD(a)-5/AFTC(b)/AFWL/AFMD(p)/AFETR/SSD/ESD(ap)/
 ESD(t)/RAEM(t) JD/JW
 ACCESSION NR: AR4044045 S/0058/63/000/011/E002/E002

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 11E6

AUTHOR: Gurvich, L. V.; Vorob'yev, B. A.; Kvlivdze, V. A.; Prozorovskiy, Ye. A.;
 Rtishcheva, N. P.; Yungman, V. S.

TITLE: Thermodynamic functions of monatomic and diatomic gases in a broad
 temperature range. VI. O, O⁺, and O₂ in the ideal state to 20,000°K

CITED SOURCE: (Sb. tr.) Gos. in-ta prikl. khimii, v. 49, 1962, 38-60

TOPIC TAGS: thermodynamic function, monatomic gas, diatomic gas, high speed
 computer, computer

TRANSLATION: Gives the results of calculations of thermodynamic functions (Ω_T , S_T^0
 and $H_T^0 - H_O^0$) O, O⁺, O₂, and O₂⁺, made, in accordance with previously-described methods
 (Journal of Abstracts, Physics, 1D4; 2D10), on a high-speed computer. Bibliography:
 67 references.

SUB CODE: GO, TD

ENCL: 00

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L 8551-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m) SSD/AFMD(p)/AFWL/AFETR/ASD(a)-5/AFTC(b)/ESD(dp)/
ESD(t)/RAEM(t) JD/JW
ACCESSION NR: AR4044046 E/0058/63/000/011/E002/E002

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 11E7 B

AUTHOR: Gurvich, L. V.; Kvlividze, V. A.; Prozorovskiy, Ye. A.;
Rtishcheva, N. P.

TITLE: Thermodynamic functions of monatomic and diatomic gases in a broad range of temperatures. VII. C, C⁺, CO, CO⁺ in the ideal state to 20,000° K

CITED SOURCE: (Sb. tr.) Gos. in-ta prikl. khimii, vy*p. 49, 1962, 61-83

TOPIC TAGS: thermodynamic function, monatomic gas, diatomic gas, computer

TRANSLATION: Gives the results of calculations of the thermodynamic functions (ϕ_r° , s_r° and f_r°) for C, C⁺, CO and CO⁺ made on an electronic computer in accordance with previously described methods (Journal of Abstracts, Physics, 1962, 1D4; 2D10). Bibliography: 73 references, Part VI: see abstract 11E6.

SUB CODE: GC, TD
Card 1/1

ENCL. 00

NEVOLIN, N.V.; KASATKIN, D.P.; KIREYCHEV, V.D.; KANDINOV, N.N.; LEVITON,
M.Ye.; RTISHCHEVA, V.F.; TROITSKIY, V.N.; DYUKOV, A.I.

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1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh
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kindergartens of Voronezh. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 8
no.7:86 J1 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

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RTISHCHEVA, Yu.I.

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in some Voronezh kindergartens. Trudy Vor. med. inst. 47:
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268 p. (MIRA 11:3)

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(LIVER--DISEASES) (AMYLASE)

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(MIRA 14:1)

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RTSKHILADZE, I.M.

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January 29, 1965.

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Bacteria of Intestinal Group.

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5573.

Author : Pikovskaya, R. I.; Rtskhiladze, S. I.

Inst : Not given.

Title : On the Phage Sensitivity and Phage Diagnosis
of Dysentery and Dysenteri-form Cultures.

Orig Pub: Zh. mikrobiol. epidemiol. i immunobiol., 1958,
No 3, 125.

Abstract: The sensitivity to polyvalent and type dysen-
tery phages and agglutinability of 1216 cult-
ures of various origin was investigated. In
cultures isolated from water there were more
agglutinable than lysable ones; among cultures
isolated from feces, the phage sensitive were
encountered more frequently than the agglutina-

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USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens.
Bacteria of Intestinal Group.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001 1959, CIA-RDP86-00513R001445730011-5

Abstract: blo ones. Phago lysability is more important,
in the authors' opinion, than agglutinability
in determining their type characteristics.
The authors recommend the method phago diag-
nosis for identification of atypical cultures.

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RTSKHILADZE

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7. Viticulture in Kakhetia and prospects for its development /in Georgian with Russian summary/. Trudy Inst. vin. AN Gruz. SSR 7, 1951.

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